

FRE

or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and frets of a lute. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac. b. i.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.
The frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural History.*
We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious fret works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator, N° 414.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.
Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets, *Horbert.*
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire.

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober yet *Tate's Juven.*
You, too weak the slightest loss to bear,
Are on the fret of passion, boil and rage. *Crescib's Juven.*
Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope, Epistle ii.*

To FRET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub against any thing; to agitate violently.
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.
Drop them still upon one place,
'Till they have fretted us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the waining of the water,
there were divers times fretted out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, 'till it had
ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had
done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty
were not made to flick fast in the pitch, they would, by roll-
ing up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it
full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To hurt by attrition.
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.
It is fret inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Lev. xiii. 55.*

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields,
And empty helms under his harrow found. *Halewill.*

5. To form into raised work.
Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.
Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

7. To make angry; to vex.
Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
His fretted fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Because thou hast fretted me in all these things, behold I
will recompense thy way upon thine head. *Ezek. xvi. 43.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass:
therefore I'll even give it up, and go and fret myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of
them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

To FRET, *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.
No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabo-
lical rancour, that frets and ferments in some hellish breasts,
but that upon all occasions it will foam out at its foul mouth
in slander and invective. *South's Sermons.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomf. Summ.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.
Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin, and put
your gold therein, binding it close, and then hang it up: the
sal armoniac will fret away, and the gold remain behind. *Peachment on Drawing.*

3. To make way by attrition.
These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or fret
into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to
soft wood. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheels arose,
and fretted one into another with great excoriation. *Wisenan.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.
They trouble themselves with fretting at the ignorance of
such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

We are in a fretting mind at the church of Rome, and with
angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what may it boot

FRI

To fret for anger, or for grief to moan! *Fairy Queen.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Sh. H. V.*

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Sh. Macb.*
His heart frath against the Lord. *Prov. xix. 3.*

Hudibras fretting
Conquest should be so long a getting.

Drew up his force. *Hudibras, b. i. cant. 2.*
He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryd.*
How should I fret to mangle ev'ry line,
In reverence to the fins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRETFUL, *adj.* [from fret.] Angry; peevish; in a state of
vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Where's the king?
—Contending with the fretful elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

They are extremely fretful and peevish, never well at rest;
but always calling for that or that, or changing their posture
of lying or sitting. *Harvey on Consumption.*

Are you positive and fretful?

Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRETFULLY, *adv.* [from fretful.] Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, *n. f.* [from fretful.] Passion; peevishness.

FRETTRY, *adj.* [from fret.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY, *n. f.* [from friable.] Capacity of being reduced
to powder.

Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron, are qualities
to be found in a loadstone. *Lavie.*

FRIABLE, *adj.* [friable, French; friabilis, Latin.] Easily
crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrecence growth upon the roots of the lafer-
tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and friable,
which we call agarick. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most friable, and easily
crumbled or dissolved. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

FRIAR, *n. f.* [A corruption of *frere*, French.] A religious;
a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho! *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*
All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

He says he's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope.
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the disguise of Pres-
byterian and Independent ministers, to preach up rebel-
lion. *Swift.*

A friar would needs shew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE, *adj.* [from friar.] Monastic; unskilled in
the world.

Their friarlike general would the next day make one holy-
day in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thou-
sand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Kneller's History.*

FRIARLY, *adv.* [from friar and like.] Like a friar, or man un-
taught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly,
use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet
have no abstract nor friarlike contempt of them. *Bacon's Essay.*

FRIARSCOWL, *n. f.* [from friar and cowl.] A plant.

It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it
differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIARY, *n. f.* [from friar.] A monastery or convent of
friars.

FRIARY, *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweet-
ly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl
in a cornfield. *Camden's Remains.*

To FRIABLE, *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do fribble. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

FRIABLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A trifle.

A fribbler is one who professes rapture for the woman, and
dreads her contempt. *Spectator, N° 288.*

FRICASSEE, *n. f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting
chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them
with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and fricacy of frogs!
He'd raise no tables, sing no Ragnant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICTION, *n. f.* [frictio, Latin.] The act of rubbing one
thing against another.

Gentle friction draweth forth the nourishment, by making
the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this friction I wish
to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Refinuous or uncious bodies, and such as will flame, stand
vigorously, and most thereof without friction, as good hard
war,

FRI

wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the
loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 4.*

FRICTION, *n. f.* [frictio, Fr. frictio, from frico, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.
Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and
especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those
parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made
by heat, friction, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital
motion? *Newton's Opt.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body
upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloaths.
Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see
both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw
a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY, *n. f.* [from *Freya, Saxon.] The sixth day of the
week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.*

As the were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday
as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer, *Dryden.*
And seldom shall we see a Friday clear.

FRIEND, *n. f.* [from *friend*, Dutch; friend, Saxon.] This word,
with its derivatives, is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *i* totally
neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intima-
cy: opposed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shaksp.*

Some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not
abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus. vi. 8.*

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shaksp.*
Wonder not to see this foul extend

The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.
Who comes to fast in silence of the night?
—A friend. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

—What friend? your name? *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the
language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's friends with Caesar,
In fate of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free. *Shaksp.*
My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then scarce friends with him. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. An attendant, or companion.
The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his friends. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.
Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how
she is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peachment.*

6. A familiar compellation.
Friends, how camest thou in hither? *Mat. xxii. 12.*
What supports me, do'st thou ask?

The confidence, friends, I have lost mine eyes o'erly'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend;
to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to friend. *Shaksp.*
When vice makes mercy, mercy's to befriend.

That, for the fault's love, is th' offender friended. *Shaksp.*

FRIENDLESS, *adj.* [from friend.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance;
deserted; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. *Shak. H. VIII.*
Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as
upon the friendless person. *South's Sermons.*

To some new climate, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To what new climate, what distant sky,
Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly?
Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS Man. The Saxon word for him whom we call
an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's
peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRIENDLINESS, *n. f.* [from friendly.]

1. A disposition to friendship.
Such a liking and friendliness as hath brought forth the
effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.
Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friend-
liness and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal
health. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

FRIENDLY, *adj.* [from friend.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; fa-
vourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be friendly still
unto them. *2 Mac. xii. 31.*

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly still, and oft return! *Milton's P. Lost.*
How art thou

To me so friendly grown above the rest
Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

FRI

Let the Naffau-star in rising majesty appear,
And guide the prosperous mariner
With everlasting beams of friendly light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union.

Like friendly colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutory; homogenous.
Not that Nepentes, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY, *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance
of kindness.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our rekindled love and amity. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

FRIENDSHIP, *n. f.* [friendship, Dutch.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence.

There is little friendship in the world, and least of all be-
tween equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is,
is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may com-
prehend the one the other. *Bacon, Essay 49.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship
with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.
His friendships, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.
Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by friendship,
and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Assistance; help.
Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest;
Repose you there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each
other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together
those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZE, *n. f.* [drap de frieze, French.] A coarse warm
cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze, *Milton.*
The All-giver would be unthank'd.

The captive Germans, of gigantic size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frieze. *Dryd. Pers.*
He could no more live without his frieze coat than without
his skin. *Addison's Guardian, N° 102.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frieze;
As if a man, in making poesies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

FRIEZE, *n. f.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which
FRIEZE, } separates the architrave from the cornice; of which
there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harr.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttrise, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shaksp.*

Nor did there want
Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part,
having a particular genius for friezes. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZED, *adj.* [from frieze.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIEZELIKE, *adj.* [from frieze and like.] Resembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, some-
times with an entire headpiece and a little frieze-like tower,
running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a
mask for the face only. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

FRI'GAT, *n. f.* [frigate, French; fragata, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed
frigats.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled
in certain frigats. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high-raisd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigats go. *Dryden.*

2. Any small vessel on the water.
Behold the water work and play
About her little frigate, therein making way. *Fairy Queen.*

FRIGEFACITION, *n. f.* [frigus and facio, Latin.] The act of
making cold.

To FRIGHT, *v. a.* [from *frightan*, Saxon.] To terrify; to
disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt.

The herds
Were strongly clamorous in the frighted fields. *Shak. H. IV.*
Nor exile or danger can fright a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dryden's Albion.*

9 U The